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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/800,473	Applicant(s) RAE ET AL.	
	Examiner Ben H. Liu	Art Unit 2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>October 4, 2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting

ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-40 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-58 of copending Application No. 09/905,014. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications disclose a call processing system connecting a plurality of telephone terminals over a Voice over Internet Protocol network with a remote, processor-based call control system.

4. Claims 1-40 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-75 of copending Application No. 09/905,014. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications disclose a call processing platform including an application management functionality that controls connection calls.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claim 11 recites the limitation "the public switched telephone network" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. Claims 21 and 33 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

For claim 21, the phrase "ones of said prison facilities" in line 6 and "ones of said plurality of prison facilities" render the claim indefinite. A similar problem exists for claim 33 in line 2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 1-4, 6-15, 17-18, and 20-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pogossiants et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,478).

For claim 1, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility comprising: a plurality of telephone terminals disposed within a facility (*See figure 3, which discloses telephone terminals 78, 79, 81, 83 in a facility*); a first processor-based system coupled to the plurality of telephone terminals and disposed locally with respect thereto, the first processor-based system providing a digital data network interface providing digital communication of voice signals associated with one or more of the plurality of telephone terminals with user terminals external to the facility (*See column 4 lines 37-62, which recite a call switching mechanism for providing an interface to a digital network such as a Voice over Internet Protocol network. The mechanism switches call legs external and internal to the facility*); and a second processor-based system coupled to the first processor-based system and disposed remotely with respect thereto, the second processor-based system providing at least one aspect of call processing functionality for controlling the digital communication. (*See column 4 lines 37-62, which recite a call control mechanism for remotely processing calls through the call switching mechanism in the digital network. Figure 5 discloses the call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 that is remote from the facility 93*).

For claim 2, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the digital communication comprises transmission of voice over Internet protocol data packets through the digital data network interface. (*See column 4 lines 63-67, which recite a Voice over Internet Protocol network environment in which the call control and call switching mechanisms reside*).

For claim 3, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the first processor-based system provides call connection switching under control of the at least one aspect of call processing functionality provided by the second processor-based system *(See column 4 lines 37-62, which recite a call switching mechanism controlled by a call control mechanism in the digital network. Figure 5 discloses the call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 that is remote from the facility 93).*

For claim 4, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the at least one aspect of call processing functionality provided by the second processor-based system comprises a call routing determination *(See column 4 lines 37-62, which recite a call control mechanism that provides commands to successfully construct call connections through the appropriate routes).*

For claim 6, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the at least one aspect of call processing functionality provided by the second processor-based system comprises a billing determination *(See column 12 lines 47-61, which recite handling bill collection and credit analysis within the network).*

For claim 7, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the second processor-based system comprises a call processing platform providing remote call control with respect to the first processor-based system *(See column 11 lines 10-25, which recite the call control mechanism comprising the T-Server 95 and router 21. The call control mechanism monitors activity at the router and*

exercises control at various levels over operation of the router. Figure 5 discloses the call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 that is remote from the facility 93).

For claim 8, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the call processing platform provides centralized call control with respect to a plurality of processor-based systems disposed at corresponding sites for which calling services are provided *(See column 11 lines 26-35, which recite additional processors at various networks including the PSTN where calling services are being provided in addition to the centralized call processing at the T-Server of the call center).*

For claim 9, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the first processor-based system comprises a voice over Internet protocol gateway *(See column 5 lines 1-3, which recite a call switching mechanism that is a Voice over Internet Protocol gateway).*

For claim 10, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the second processor-based system comprises a network edge device of the digital data network *(See column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 in the Internet network as a network edge device).*

For claim 11, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the network edge device provides a gateway between the digital data network and another network *(See column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 at the Internet network which is coupled to bridge 87 to the PSTN).*

For claim 12, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the another network comprises the public switched telephone network (*See column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 at the Internet network which is coupled to bridge 87 to the PSTN*).

For claim 13, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the network edge device comprises a voice over Internet protocol gateway (*See column 15 lines 17-32 and figure 6, which recite an IP router 607 which conforms to VoIP*).

For claim 14, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the at least one aspect of call processing functionality provided by the second processor-based system comprises three-way call detection (*See column 20 lines 12-28, which recite a multi-party connection by establishing more than two call legs. A unique address is recited for each endpoint, thus a third endpoint attempting to establish a three-way call will be detected*).

For claim 15, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the three-way call detection is provided at an edge of the data network remote from the first processor-based system (*See column 19 lines 64-67, which recite an IP router 1110 at the network edge responsible for establishing and detecting multi-party calls*).

For claim 17, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the second processor-based system provides a plurality of call processing functions (*See column 11 lines 10-25, which recite the call control mechanism*

comprising the T-Server 95 and router 21. The call control mechanism monitors activity at the router and exercises control at various levels over operation of the router).

For claim 18, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the plurality of call processing functions comprise a call billing function (*See column 12 lines 47-61, which recite handling bill collection and credit analysis within the network*), a call routing function (*See column 4 lines 37-62, which recite a call control mechanism that provides commands to successfully construct call connections through the appropriate routes*), and a validation function (*See column 20 lines 56-67, which recite a switching entity (SWE) that checks whether each call connection request is valid*).

For claim 20, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system for use in processing calls associated with a facility, wherein the plurality of call processing functions comprise an unauthorized call activity determination function operable during communication between one of the plurality of telephone terminals and at least one the user terminals external to the facility (*See column 20 lines 56-67, which recite a switching entity (SWE) that checks whether each call connection request is valid. If a request is not valid, the SWE responds with an error reply*).

For claim 21, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system comprising: a call processing platform coupled, via digital data links, to a plurality of facilities for which calling services are provided (*See column 4 lines 54-67, which recite a call-control mechanism for constructing and processing call connections over digital links including a Voice over Internet Protocol network*), the call processing platform being coupled to a carrier network for providing calling connections, wherein the call processing platform includes call application management functionality controlling connecting calls over the digital data links and terminating in ones of

the facilities to the carrier network through the call processing platform (*See column 5 lines 13-18, which recite the call-control mechanism coupled to a dedicated telephone network and data-packet-network, which are operated by carriers*); and call processing gateways associated with ones of the plurality of facilities, wherein the call processing gateways operate to provide interfacing between analog user terminals and the digital data links, the call processing gateways operable under control of the call processing platform to control connection of calls over the digital data links (*See column 11 lines 10-25, which recite the call control mechanism comprising the T-Server 95 and router 21. The call control mechanism monitors activity at the router and exercises control at various levels over operation of the router. Figure 5 discloses the call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 that is remote from the facility 93*).

For claim 22, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the digital data links provide voice over Internet protocol data communication between the plurality of facilities and the call processing platform to carry call content as digital data (*See column 4 lines 63-67, which recite a Voice over Internet Protocol network environment in which the call control and call switching mechanisms reside*).

For claim 23, Pogossiants et al. a call processing system, wherein call control functionality provided by the call processing platform comprises unauthorized call activity detection (*See column 20 lines 56-67, which recite a switching entity (SWE) that checks whether each call connection request is valid. If a request is not valid, the SWE responds with an error reply*).

For claim 24, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the unauthorized call activity detection comprises three-way call detection (*See column 20 lines 12-*

28, which recite a multi-party connection by establishing more than two call legs. A unique address is recited for each endpoint, thus a third endpoint attempting to establish a three-way call will be detected).

For claim 25, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, further comprising call control functionality provided by a network edge device in addition to the call processing platform and the call processing gateway (*See column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 in the Internet network as a network edge device. The T-Server at call center 93 acts as the call processing gateway).*

For claim 26, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the call control functionality provided by the call processing gateway and the call control functionality provided by the network edge device operate cooperatively to control calls (*See column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 in the Internet network as a network edge device. The T-Server at call center 93 acts as the call processing gateway. The T-Servers communicate with each other to control calls).*

For claim 27, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the cooperative operation comprises redundant detection of calling activity (*See column 11 lines 62-67 and column 12 lines 1-3, which recite a T-Server which checks whether a call has been misrouted due to error before the call receives the call center).*

For claim 28, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the cooperative operation comprises detection of different calling activities (*See column 11 lines 10-25, which recite the call control mechanism comprising the T-Server 95 at router 21 and router*

21 which cooperate to control calls. The call control mechanism monitors activity at the router and exercises control at various levels over operation of the router).

For claim 29, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the cooperative operation comprises shared partial processing of calling activity detection (*See column 11 lines 26-35, which recite a T-Server at the network level and a T-Server at the call center. Certain routing and control routines can be executed at the network level T-Server instead of at the call center T-Server).*

For claim 30, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the call processing gateways provide interfacing between at least one analog telephone line interface and the digital data links (*See figure 6, which recites analog telephone line 619 on the PSTN 617 that is connected to the LAN 604 by the CTI server 606).*

For claim 31, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the call processing gateways comprise voice over Internet protocol gateways (*See column 5 lines 1-3, which recite a Voice over Internet Protocol gateway).*

For claim 32, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the call processing gateways provide at least one local area network interface for coupling a computer workstation to the call processing platform via the digital data links (*See figure 6, which recites computer workstations 601 and 621 that are connected to the call processing CTI server 606 through the local area network 604).*

For claim 33, Pogossiants et al. disclose a call processing system, wherein the call processing gateways are disposed at corresponding ones of the plurality of facilities and the call processing platform is disposed remotely with respect to the call processing gateways (*See*

column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 in the Internet network as a network edge device. The T-Server at call center 93 acts as the call processing gateway. T-Servers can be placed at each network as the call processing gateways).

For claim 34, Pogossiants et al. disclose a method for providing call processing, the method comprising: coupling a centralized call processing platform to a plurality of facilities via a digital data link (*See column 4 lines 54-67, which recite a call-control mechanism for constructing and processing call connections over digital links including a Voice over Internet Protocol network*); coupling the centralized call processing platform to a carrier network for providing calling connections (*See column 5 lines 13-18, which recite the call-control mechanism coupled to a dedicated telephone network and data-packet-network, which are operated by carriers*);

interfacing one or more telephone terminal within the facilities with the digital data link (*See figure 3, which discloses telephone terminals 78, 79, 81, 83 in a facility*); and invoking call application management functionality of the centralized call processing platform to control connecting calls over the digital data links and terminating with ones of the telephone terminals to the carrier network through the call processing platform (*See column 11 lines 49-61 and figure 5, which recite call control mechanism T-Server 95 and router 21 at the digital Internet network which is coupled to bridge 87 to the carrier operated PSTN 13*).

For claim 35, Pogossiants et al. disclose a method for providing call processing, further comprising monitoring the call to detect unauthorized call activity (*See column 20 lines 56-67,*

which recite a switching entity (SWE) that checks whether each call connection request is valid. If a request is not valid, the SWE responds with an error reply).

For claim 36, Pogossiants et al. disclose a method for providing call processing, wherein the unauthorized call activity comprises three- way calling (*See column 20 lines 12-28, which recite a multi-party connection by establishing more than two call legs. A unique address is recited for each endpoint, thus a third endpoint attempting to establish a three-way call will be detected).*

For claim 37, Pogossiants et al. disclose a method for providing call processing, wherein the monitoring is performed by the centralized call processing platform (*See column 11 lines 10-25, which recite centralized call processing at the T-Server 95 of the call center 93).*

For claim 38, Pogossiants et al. disclose a method for providing call processing, wherein the control connecting calls comprises: validating an aspect of the call (*See column 20 lines 56-67, which recite a switching entity (SWE) that checks whether each call connection request is valid); determining call routing (See column 4 lines 37-62, which recite a call control mechanism that provides commands to successfully construct call connections through the appropriate routes); determining call acceptance by a called party (See column 21 lines 12-18, which an endpoint device that replies with a Setup message if the end user answers the call); and creating call billing information (See column 12 lines 47-61, which recite handling bill collection and credit analysis within the network).*

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

12. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

13. Claims 5, 19, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pogossiants et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,478) in view of Heilmann et al. (U.S. Patent 6,320,948).

For claims 5, 19, and 40, Pogossiants et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception that the call processing system and method uses security measures such as call monitoring, call recording, and personal identification number verification.

Heilmann et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a telephone security system comprising a remote management station that uses security measures such as call monitoring, call recording and caller-id and automatic number identification decoding (*See column 2 lines 1-11*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the security measures in the telephone security system as taught by Heilmann et al. with the call processing system as taught by Pogossiants et al. The security measures in the telephone security system can be implemented by deploying the telephony access control device as taught by Heilmann et al. alongside the call control mechanisms in the call processing system as taught by Pogossiants et al. The motivation for using the security measures in the telephone security system as taught by Heilmann et al. with the call processing system as taught by Pogossiants et al. is to provide a scalable and manageable telephony security system and method for controlling and logging access to an enterprise's telephone resources.

14. Claims 16 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pogossiants et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,478) in view of Aldous et al. (U.S. Patent 6,654,722).

For claims 16 and 39, Pogossiants et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception that the call processing system and method provides speech recognition to the telephone terminals. Aldous et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a voice over internet protocol based speech system that includes a speech recognition

engine (*See column 3 lines 7-15*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the voice over internet protocol based speech system that includes a speech recognition engine as taught by Aldous et al. with the call processing system as taught by Pogossiants et al. The voice over internet protocol based speech system that includes a speech recognition engine can be implemented by installing the speech recognition engine as taught by Aldous et al. in the call control mechanisms of the call processing system as taught by Pogossiants et al. The motivation for using the voice over internet protocol based speech system that includes a speech recognition engine as taught by Aldous et al. with the call processing system as taught by Pogossiants et al. is to provide a VoIP-based speech application that remains separate from the design and implementation of the IP telephony system. This allows the redesign of speech applications compelled by superior voice transport protocol without redesigning the entire network.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. (*See form PTO-892*).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ben H. Liu whose telephone number is (571) 270-3118. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM to 6:30PM.

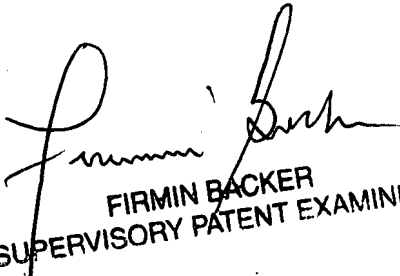
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Firmin Backer can be reached on (571) 272-6703. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BL


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